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PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE.

spoken have signified their approval of the proposals of the Government in this matter. I entertain great hopes that the present intervention of an administrative head who has powers and status and can devote his whole time to his work will result in the far better administration of the sanitary laws and above all in securing the co-operation and understanding of the Chinese in what we are trying to achieve. (applause.)

The hon. senior unofficial member of the council alluded to the question of the appointment of the Medical Officer of Health as a member of the Sanitary Board. When introducing this Bill I said that this matter had been debated before and I observed there had been considerable opposition to the proposal and if it appeared at present that the unanimous opinion of the unofficial members was against that proposal I shall not be prepared to insist upon it. At the same time I must say that it appears to me that the argument that the Medical Officer of Health would be the master of the Board and that any proposal from him emanating as medical officer which they thought fit to amend would not be set aside when as a member of the Board he was called upon to vote after hearing arguments based on finance—that argument, it seems to me, is untenable. Personally, I am of the opinion that as Sanitary Board is only another name for Health Board it is essential that there should be a Government medical officer upon the Board, whether he is the Principal Medical Officer of Health or I feel sure that the Secretary of State will insist upon that. With regard to the question of open spaces it has been urged that the law is too drastic and I have been anxious to make myself personally acquainted with the operation of the law by inspecting various types of houses to which it has been applied. The net result appeared to be that it was absolutely inconceivable to make any law which would meet the great variety of types of houses and built on gradients of serious steepness. The existing law has been modified by Ordinance 8 of 1907 which gives power of exemption and modification to the Governor in Council. I think gentlemen, that if no other result had followed from the report of the Commission, the Commissioners might consider their labours had been effective in having procured the enactment of that ordinance. I think the value and importance of that ordinance has been underrated or at least has not been properly appreciated. It is now possible for exemptions, for modifications to be applied for in any case in which the law appears to operate harshly in any variety or type of house. The hon. senior unofficial member laid stress upon the fact that overregulation would tend to drive away the population and enhance the cost of labour. This policy of open spaces has now been in operation since 1899 and I may add that the policy of scavenging lanes has been in operation since 1887. I am of the opinion that it is wise and politic not to change our legislation from time to time but to allow, as by the Ordinance of last year, to grow elastically, greater liberality in interpretation by granting powers of exemption and modification. With regard to the scavenging of lanes it may perhaps be said that the money which the Government has spent in providing these might perhaps have been better spent in providing sums for large resumptions. That however is a matter of opinion and has now become an academic question. The policy has been in operation for 20 years, and it is one on which Meares, Chadwick and Simpson laid special stress. These gentlemen, as Mr. Osborne has told us, were experts sent out from home to this Colony at the special wish of the community, and it was on their suggestions that the Public Health Ordinance was framed. I had intended to say a few words with reference to the words "by the owner" in section 175 but in view of what has fallen from the senior unofficial member there is hardly any necessity now to touch upon which I think it is advisable to say a few words. That is the question of disinfection. I think gentlemen we are in process of reaching a solution in this matter which is the best of all possible solutions and in my opinion—the only solution, that is by improving the sanitation of the city and by stopping the abandonment of the dead in the streets and by the co-operation of the Chinese themselves. Owing to the tactful and indefatigable work of the Registrar General, Mr. Erwin, supported by both the hon. members who represent the Chinese on this Council, and by the two gentlemen, Mr. Tan Chin Pak and Mr. Fung Wu Chun, who represent the Chinese community on the Sanitary Board, great progress has been made in the co-operation of the Chinese in this matter. The establishment of dispensaries has advanced very rapidly. Their objects are to enable the Chinese, to understand what the Sanitary law is and to teach them how to not in cases of infectious disease and to enable them to remove their sick and dead without the interference, if possible, of the sanitary officers, and to appoint street committees. Quite recently, at the beginning of February last, we had advanced a further step in the appointment of Street Committees. We had the pleasure of meeting them a few weeks ago, and I was struck with the enthusiasm and obvious attention to their duties of the larger number of gentlemen, some two hundred, who attended that day. In future the dispensaries will be under the control of the Tung Wai Hospital Committee which has been attending to the supervision of the work. I trust this will result in a considerable decrease in the abandonment of dead bodies. With regard to the question of disinfection there was a large number of minor amendments made by the Commissioners in their report. The majority of these really involve amendments to by-laws. Only some months ago the Council asked the Sanitary Board to submit any by-laws

which they considered needed revision in view of the report of the Commission. With regard to the amendment proposed by my hon. learned friend on my right, I think the point he has raised is an important one and I can promise that it shall receive the most careful consideration of the Government. He said that a deadlock was reached when there occurred a divergence of opinion between the person desiring to carry out the work or his architect and the Building Authority as to the interpretation of the law but that, I think, is hardly a correct description of the existing condition of affairs since there is of course an appeal to the Governor-in-Council, who is advised by the Attorney General as to his decision in any ruling. I don't say that that would be entirely satisfactory from a legal point of view as a ruling by the Supreme Court. It has the great merit that it involves no cost to either party and it is speedy and final. Should there be a considerable number of such applications made involving considerable expense to the Government, the circumstances would be different, but that is a point I will not go into at present. I should like to take the advice of my legal adviser upon it. All I can promise at present is that it shall have our careful consideration. The hon. member on my right asked that we should adjourn the discussion of the Bill in committee to give members sufficient time in which to study it, and I propose that we shall not take it for another three weeks.

HON. MR. POLLOCK.—I have to ask your Excellency to grant a longer adjournment than three weeks. I would ask an adjournment for a further two weeks. The Hon. Mr. Osborne is leaving the Colony on Thursday next and a member will have to be appointed to the Council in his place, and that member will come new to this Bill. He will have to study thoroughly the provisions of the original Ordinance and of the various Amending Ordinances and understand the purport of the various amendments proposed. I would ask for a further adjournment on a personal ground. Circumstances have arisen which will render it necessary for me to leave the Colony on Thursday next by the "Empress of Japan," and I do not anticipate that I can be back within three weeks from this date. It would amount to this that in place of the hon. member there would be a new member who would not have mastered the intricacies of this important Bill and I am afraid I should not be present in my place in the Council, as I would like to be when this Bill is being considered. It is very important when this Bill which we hope to put an end to Sanitary legislation for a time is being considered that every unofficial member should be in his place.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—I have already considered the point raised by the hon. member who has just sat down. I need hardly say that it is my desire to meet as fully as possible the views of unofficial members and to give as long an adjournment as may be necessary, but I hardly think—at any rate I have had no indication—that it is the general wish either of the unofficial members or of the community that this Bill should be hung up for a further five weeks. It had been my intention to take the Committee stage in a fortnight but on consideration of the fact that we were losing the honourable member on my right (Mr. Osborne)—a loss which I most deeply regret—and also that the honourable member at the end of the table on my left (Mr. Keswick) will also leave the Colony for a short time, I thought that it would be better to postpone the committee stage for a further week. That would give fully a fortnight in one case and three weeks in the other for the temporary members appointed to their places in the council to consider the provisions of the Bill. I could hardly adjourn the Committee stage for five weeks purely on the ground that one individual is going away on entirely voluntary business from the Colony, even though the cause is one we all deplore. I think that it would be better to adhere to my proposal to take the committee stage three weeks hence.

The Bill was then read a second time.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS ORDINANCE.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to enable Foreign Corporations to acquire and hold land in the Colony.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—The Council stands adjourned till this day three weeks.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 1st May.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

CLAIM UNDER A WILL.

Mr. Edmund Hamilton Sharp, at present residing at Bank in British Columbia, of No. 3, Catchick Peak Road, Chater, Kt., C.M.G., of No. 2, Queen's Road Central, the present Trustees of the will of the late Mr. Granville Sharp, claim from Tsang Keng, contractor, the sum of \$83,333, being arrears of interest due under a covenant in a mortgage deed dated the 18th day of May 1903, whereby the defendant, Hamilton Sharp and one James Buchanan (the then trustees of the aforementioned will) (the principal sum of \$32,000) with interest thereon, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum May 18, 1906, he would thereafter, so long as the principal sum should remain unpaid, pay to the trustees by equal monthly payments interest on the said principal at the rate of 7 per cent. Mr. Jackson, of Messrs Johns Stokes and Master, appeared for the claimant. After hearing evidence, his Honour reserved judgment in order that claimants might produce the mortgage deed.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

OBITUARY.

Hamburg, April 2nd.

Since my last letter the State of Hamburg has sustained a severe loss through the death of the chief magistrate for the present year Burgomaster Dr. Münckeberg whose decease after a few days illness on the 27 of March is deeply regretted by the entire population. He belonged to an old Hamburg family and was born in 1839, the son of Dr. Karl Münckeberg, pastor of St. Nicolai Kirche, his mother being a member of the well known Schroeder family. After having passed through the grammar school of this city he studied law at Heidelberg and Göttingen where he took his degree as "Doctor utriusque juris" in 1862. In the following year he commenced his career as a lawyer in Hamburg in partnership with his friend Dr. Brandis, was elected a member of the Bürgerschaft in 1871 and was made a senator in 1875. In 1885 he was appointed head of the financial department, an office for which he proved himself eminently fitted. Four years latter he was elected second and in the following first Burgomaster and President of the Senate, a position which he has since repeatedly occupied in the rotation of office as laid down by law. In the course of these duties he was frequently called upon to do the honours of the city to the Kaiser and other royal and distinguished guests which he did with rare tact and ability. On the occasion of King Edward's visit to Hamburg four years ago the chief duties of representation devolved upon him, owing to the critical state of health of the reigning Burgomaster Dr. Haackmann. He was on intimate terms with the great Chancellor Prince Bismarck and other distinguished personages, and enjoyed great popularity amongst all classes in the states for, as one who knew him well observes in an obituary notice in one of the newspapers, he has always lived up to the motto inscribed over the entrance to his residence: "Pis, honeste, temperanter." Numerous messages of sympathy and condolence, official and private, from high and low in this country and abroad testify to the high esteem in which he was held by all that came into contact with him.

The funeral took place on Monday last the service being held in St. Johannis Kirche in Harvestehude, whither the body had been conveyed on the previous evening. Needless to say that there was a profusion of flowers of every variety and wreaths of all sizes so that the enclosures round the church were literally covered with them, whilst a selection of the finest was exhibited in the adjoining mission house. A company of the 76, the Hamburg Regiment was drawn up in front of the main entrance and was joined by the United Kräger Verein and other societies wishing to do honour to the departed. In the chancel inside the church stood the coffin bared beneath flowers amongst which a wreath deposited by the general commanding the 8th army corps on behalf of the Kaiser and one sent by Prince Heinrich occupied prominent places. Seats had been reserved for the family, the Senate, the Bürgerschaft, and other local authorities, the consular body, the representatives of Bremen and Lübeck, and the other German states, &c., &c. It was a solemn and most imposing function, such as Hamburg has rarely witnessed, although the service itself was of the simplest; it commenced with a portion of Cherubini's Requiem: "Requiem eternam dona ei Domine" executed to perfection by the School-teachers' musical association, followed by a hymn after which the incumbent of the parish delivered an impressive address choosing for his text the verse "Blessed are they that die in the Lord." Another hymn having been sung, a minister sitting in the place of the head of the Hamburg clergy who was unavoidably absent, spoke a few words in which he held up the deceased as the type of a true Hanseatic citizen and a bright example for the rising generation. Klopstock's chorale "Aufersteh'n, ja aufersteh'n" concluded the service after which sixteen bearers in the customary Spanish costume, approached and carried the coffin to the hearse, the military presenting arms as it issued from the church door. The troops, preceded by the regimental band playing funeral marches and suitable hymns, then headed the seemingly endless cortege on its way to the cemetery at Ohlsdorf where thousands of people had assembled to meet it in spite of the rain that had set in. A short service in one of the chapels which was tastefully decorated, a silent prayer and then the remains were consigned to the earth, there to await the day of resurrection.

The death of another Hamburg citizen of note Dr. Julius Scharlach has also to be recorded. He was the senior partner of one of the leading firms of lawyers in this city and an ardent promoter of colonial enterprise. He was a member of the board of directors of numerous companies chiefly connected with foreign undertakings and was well known in London and abroad.

A COLONIAL COLLEGE.

The authorities here and in Berlin having for some time past been considering the advisability of establishing a colonial institute in this city for the purpose of preparing young men intended for the colonies, in an official or private capacity, for their future career and of serving as a central office for all matters of an economic character connected with the German dependencies abroad, the head of the colonial department has now informed the Senate that they have decided to carry out the plan on the lines already agreed upon, for although university towns in the interior may offer equal educational advantages, Hamburg possesses as a great sea port aiding centre the additional one of furnishing theoretical instruction to be supplemented by practical education. (He is prepared to guarantee a certain number of government students every year and promises further pecuniary support required. The senate has now applied to the Bürgerschaft for the necessary funds; the estimates are very moderate, as it is believed the

THE FOLLOWING HIGH GRADE MANILA CIGARS ARE ALWAYS IN STOCK

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

the present teaching staff of the scientific institutions in Hamburg will suffice, at any rate for the time being, if a chair for geography and another for common law be added. The governing body itself is to be composed of a certain number of the professional staff, a representative of the Board of Education and an imperial commissioner, besides three business men an advisory member to be nominated by the Chamber of Commerce. Temporary accommodation will have to be provided until the building for educational purposes, which is being erected by Herr Siemsen as a gift to the town, shall be completed.

The courses of study is to occupy twelve months and will be divided into two terms of six months each, the syllabus to comprise astronomy, zoology, botany, geography, history, law, tropical, hygienic political economy and colonial administration.

A HAPPY IDEA.

Twenty-four happy schoolboys chosen from the top form, the so-called select, of the different board schools of the town embarked to-day on board one of the steamers of the Woermann Line for a month's trip to the Canary Islands accompanied by one of the headmasters and a member of the Board of Education.

The Herr Woermann made the offer and the Board of Education kindly promised to defray all expense, with a view to encourage and stimulate the interest of the lads in shipping and the overseas trade. The Board readily assented and for the last few weeks the boys have gone through a course of instruction to enable them to derive real benefit from their voyage.

VARIOUS.

The annual dinner of the *Race Association* was held on Saturday last, the 28th ult. It was well attended and amongst the guests may be mentioned Sir Erico Heinrich accompanied by his wife. Sir Erico, who is a member of the city council, and an officer, but the authorities of the city were not represented owing to the death of Sir Minckelberg. The evening was a great success and unusual.

On Sunday afternoon a new steam launch for the use of the British Mission to sailors was christened by Lady Ward, the chaplain of the society in Antwerp having officiated at the ceremony of launching having taken place at Hamburg-America. The ladies had kindly placed one of their motor launches at the disposal of the mission and favoured by the weather a fair number of the members of the British colony, besides sailors had assembled. After an introductory hymn H.E.M. Consul-General Sir W. Ward addressed the meeting, after which Lady Ward christened the launch in the time honoured custom by giving it the name of "Sunshine". In a short but spirited speech the Antwerp chaplain of the mission thanked those who by their contributions had assisted the Mission in providing the means for the purchase of the boat amongst whom he had much pleasure in mentioning the Kaiser and concluded by ex pressing the hope that the new launch, true to its name, might carry sunshine into the hearts of many.

The diemissal from the army of Dr. C. Brabant, a prominent member of the radical party in the *Burgerschraft*, and a lieutenant in the *Landwehr*, has caused considerable excitement in the press and was the subject of a question in the *Reichstag* a few days ago. It is alleged to be due to his having used his influence in favour of the socialist candidate at the occasion of a second ballot in one of the wards of the city a month stating that the socialist was at any rate to be preferred to a member of one of the more conservative parties. It would seem hard that anyone should be made to suffer for his political convictions, on the other hand—a man that lends active support to a party whose avowed aim is object is the destruction of existing institutions and a great number of whose members, including many of its leaders, are of the extreme and pallid sort, can scarcely be considered as a patriot and proper person to hold a commission in the army, one of the safeguards of order.

THE GERMAN LOANS.

OVER FORTY-TWO MILLIONS.

It is announced that arrangements have been made for the issue of an Imperial loan of £3,000,000 (£2,500,000) and 400,000,000 0/0 (£2,000,000) Prussian Consols, both at 9½ per cent., and bearing 4 per cent. interest. The consortium of banks, which has made itself responsible for the issue of the loans, has also taken over £10,000,000 in Prussian Four per Cent. Treasury Bills. (The Empire requires the money to balance the Budget, but the Prussian loan is for railway extensions.)

With the new issues, Prussia and the Empire between them will have borrowed £50,000,000 in the present year. A further increase in the money charge thus created may be expected from the impending expiry of £2,000,000 in Prussian Threes and a Half per Cent. Treasury bills, which will apparently have to be renewed at 4 per cent.

APRIL FOOLERY IN BERLIN.

Berlin, April 1.

German newspapers invariably celebrate April 1 by publishing more or less humorous articles intended to belittle their readers in a harmless, amusing way.

The *South German* forthrightly reviews "Meers" in the issue published to-day, perpetrating a piece of April foolery by publishing the imaginary text of the letters exchanged by the Emperor and Lord Tweedmouth. One of the leading German newspapers, the *"Tageliche Rundschau,"* has fallen into the trap by reproducing the text of these letters, which are, of course, forgeries.

The "*Berliner Zeitung*," similarly publishes a fictitious cable from Washington stating that the American Senate is bringing pressure to bear on President Roosevelt to appoint Mr. Pierpont Morgan Ambassador in Berlin.

Nearly every newspaper to-day contains some form of April foolery in its columns.

Chemists' Prescriptions Did No Good at All—Cuticura Ointment Cured Them in Two Nights—Writer's Father Also Found It the Only Relief for Chronic Eczema—Again

CUTICURA PROVES ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY

"My eyes were sore for a year. I went to a chemist who gave me some ointment to put on them but it did no good. Then I went to another chemist and he gave me some lotion. I used that with no success. Then I went to a third, either. One day I read of a person whose sore eyes had been cured by Cuticura, so I got one box of Cuticura Ointment and used them. My eyes have been quite well since. My father has suffered with eczema for the last six years. We have had ointments from all the doctors, but with no success. Then we tried Cuticura Ointment and it is the only thing that gives relief. It is the better now, since he has been using it."—F. R. BENTON, Boston, [Randolph, Dorset, Jan. 24, 1907.]

**Cured Irritating Skin Trouble
When Doctor Failed.**

"It would indeed be ungrateful to withhold the well-deserved words of praise after receiving such benefit from the Cuticura Remedies. I am seventy-two years old and for several months suffered from a skin trouble which may have been due to blood poisoning. The only real remedy for my condition was Cuticura, but without result — was Cuticura Resolvent Pills, assisted by Cuticura Soap. The intense irritation was quickly relieved and in about three months I got quite cured, and my complexion is fresh and clear with scarcely a wrinkle." Mrs. J. E. Brink, Walnut Street Rd., London, S. W., Mar. 28, 1907.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for
"In honour of Infants & Children, and Adults
consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin,
Cuticura Resolvent Pills to purify the blood,
and Cuticura Ointment to soothe the skin."
"The Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere
under the name 'Cuticura'—Sole Agents,
the World's Dispensary, London, 27, Chancery Lane,
E. C. 4. The Cuticura Remedies are also sold
at C. C. Sydney, South Africa; Leonard, Ltd., Ceylon
and India; J. B. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp.,
Sole Props., Boston.

48 19

SIR R. HART'S HOME-COMING.

PARTED FROM HIS FAMILY FOR A QUARTER
OF-A CENTURY.

A London paper says:—The date of Sir Robert Hart's arrival in England is not yet known, even approximately, stated Mr. Edgar Hart, the eldest son of the retiring Inspector-General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

The announcement of his farewell audience with the Dowager Empress at Peking has, however, proved sufficient to set on foot once again preparations for a reception in honour of his long-delayed home coming.

That home-coming will be an extraordinary event, even in the life of a man who has had such an eventful career as Sir Robert. He has been in China for fifty-four years, and last came to England in 1878.

Twenty-seven years have gone by since he last met all the members of his own family in reunion. Lady Hart returned to England in 1881 with her children, the youngest of whom, then a baby girl of two years, did not see her father again until a couple of years ago, when, a full-grown woman, she accompanied her mother, Lady Hart, on a visit to the Inspector-General at Peking.

The other three grandchildren whom Sir Robert, has never seen, and has only met his wife once in a period stretching over a quarter of a century. Curiously enough, said a gentleman admitted to Sir Robert's friendship in Peking, yesterday, "Although he had been separated from his own children for so long, children always found a way to his heart. He was completely at his ease with them. Playing with children was one of the very few relaxations he ever permitted himself. One of his great delights was to open his garden to the European children in Peking."

Her long years of waiting nearly at an end, Lady Hari will return on April 8 to the town house in Cadogan-place, where it is expected Sir Robert will first of all take up his residence while he makes the acquaintance of the new London. For, compared with the London of 1878, the London of to-day is a new city. Familiar landmarks, whole streets, vast areas of property have been swept away. Taxis-cabs, motor-omnibuses, motor-cars, tube railways, the London County Council itself are among a few of the innovations which will confront Sir Robert after his long exile.

Some of the German papers are deeply interested in the wardrobe of D'Annunzio. The cut of his clothes, they say, the pattern of his numerous vests, and the colours of his cravats are among the vital things in his life. He owns 72 day shirts, and 12 dozen silk and linen socks like in his cupboard. His hats are legion and in every variety of style. His evening clothes, dining suits, and walking apparel are made by the sartorial artists of Rome and Paris. His underclothing is of the finest spun silk. This to department of his habiliments is said to have cost £800. His wardrobe is said to be more extensive and costly than that of any millionaire living.

NOTICES.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, and should be accompanied by the necessary payment. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Libby's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, able to speak English and Chinese, and resident in Kowloon. Apply between the hour of 11 and 12 A.M. to the—**MANAGER**.

TELEPHONE CO.
2, Daddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908. 795

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."
Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at Daylight. The well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To secure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.**

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 793

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN"

Captain J. S. Rosch, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to—**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., General Managers.**

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908. 796

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND."

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd. Kowloon wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 12th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBURN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 5

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

America and China.

How to Deal with Asiatic Emigration.

A Trade Mark Case.

A Tiresome Agitation.

Japanese Elections.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Kulungou (Amoy) Municipal Council.

The Late Mr. Ronnis.

Correspondence.

Junik Bay Mills.

Plague and Rate.

Supreme Court.

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Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each or 1/3 Cash for three copies.

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Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908.

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆英中甲子

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1913, MARKS THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 8th George's Building, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 2nd May, 1908, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February, 1908, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th April to 2nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1908. 711

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per Share for tax for account of the year ending 29th February, 1908, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. Coupon No. 10 is Payable on 1st MAY at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Chinese Bank at Hongkong and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 787

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 14th May, 1908, at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1908. 780

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 14th May, 1908, at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose set forth in the Notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
JAMES CRAIK, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1908. 781

NOTICE.

I, the Undersigned having obtained a deed of separation from my Wife AUGUSTA ALLEN, wish to announce to the Public, that I shall not (as already published) be responsible for any Debts hereafter incurred by her.

F. ALLEN,
Plague Inspector.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1908. 764

WANTED.

AT the Peak, a Five or Six-Roomed HOUSE, unfurnished, if possible with Tennis Court.

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Hongkong, 27th April, 1908. 765

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Apply by letter to—**B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office.**

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 644

BEKANTMACHUNG.

DIE antiken Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton werden während des Jahres 1908 durch den Ostasiatischen Lloyd und die "Hongkong Daily Press" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

BEKANTMACHUNG.

DIE antiken Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton werden während des Jahres 1908 durch den Ostasiatischen Lloyd und die "Hongkong Daily Press" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Kanton, den 12. Dezember 1907. 1991

M. THOMAS.

Codes A.B.C. 5th Edition, Libby's Private Code.

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Machinery made a speciality and estimated given free on application.

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EVERYTHING must be cleared, even at REMOVING PRICES, prior to REMOVING to New Premises. FOR CASH ONLY.

Now is the time for you to secure GENUINE BARGAINS.

Please call and see for yourself.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

25, Queen's Road Central, Under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 651

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the **HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS**, July to December 1907. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong 26th February 1907

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 2nd May, 1908, at 2.30 P.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Lee House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising—**CARVED CHERRYWOOD SOFAS, TABLES, CHAIRS, STANDS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID SCREENS and PANELS, SILK-EMBROIDERED SCREENS and PARASOLS, WALL HANGINGS, KINKOAN, SATSUMA, SHELL ORNAMENTS, ARITA and MAKIDZU WARE, OLD IVORY NETSUKES, INRO, LACQUERED WARE, BUDDHAS and TEMPLE ORNAMENTS, OLD CLOISONNE VASES, &c., &c., &c.**

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908. 771

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On TUESDAY, the 5th May, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at "Myrtle Bank," 51, Mount Road, The Peak,

SUNDREY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising—**DOUBLE IRON and BRASS BEDSTEPS and MATTRESSES, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with Mirror Doors, OVERMANTLES with Mirror, SIDEBOARD and DINNER WAGON, MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND, BOOK CASES, TABLES, FENDERS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, LADY'S DESK by HALL & HORR, Shanghai, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, DRESSING TABLE, LAMPS, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, &c., &c., &c.**

Also, One 12-Bore SPORTING GUN in Case. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1908. 788

NOTICES OF FIRMS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

DURING the Absence of Mr. C. H. GRACE on leave, Mr. JAMES CRAIK has been Appointed ACTING SECRETARY.

H. P. WHITE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 778

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Partnership subsisting between the undersigned under the name and style of COOPER & CO., has been DISSOLVED by Mutual Consent, as from first day of JUNE, 1906, and the Business is TAKEN OVER by P. N. COOPER solely as from that date; the Interest and Responsibility of HORMUSJEE BUTTONGER in the said Firm having CEASED from that date.

HORMUSJEE BUTTONGER, PARTNER IN COOPER & CO.,

Hongkong, 30th April, 1908. 779

THE COLLIER TRANS-SIBERIAN TOUR

(ROUND THE WORLD)

THE 1st ROUND THE WORLD PARTY VIA SIBERIA.

A DELIGHTFUL PARTY of the best class of Americans, accompanied by Mr. LEON COLLIER, President of this Company, left San Francisco March tenth by the Steamship "SIBERIA" for Japan en route for Hongkong and round the World via Siberia and the party may be joined in Hongkong upon its arrival 30th April or up to the time of its departure from Hongkong MAY 7th, provided there be vacant accommodation on our TRAINS DE LUXE at the time of application.

THE ROUTE:

Canton, Macao and Shanghai; six hundred miles up the wonderful Yangtze River to Hankow, then the TRAIN DE LUXE through the heart of China to Peking; the Great Wall, Tientsin, Shanhai-kwan; Newchwang, Dairen and Port Arthur in Manchuria; Chempulpo, Seoul and Fusan in Korea; Shimonoseki, Miyajima, Onaguchi, Kobe and Esanaga in Japan; then to Vladivostok, where is taken the beautiful TRAIN DE LUXE of the Trans-Siberian Railway through scenery of wild grandeur to Moscow in Russia; thence to the Great Fair at Nijni Novgorod, and to Saint Petersburg; then to Warsaw, the Capital of Poland, and to Berlin, Germany.

Every detail of the journey is not merely "First Class," but is on the Highest Possible Plan—the Very Best of Everything.

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Messrs. MACGOWEN FRICKEL & CO.,

Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

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(Cable Address—COLLIER, Yokohama).

Home Address—420, Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Early Application is important because of the Strict Limit of Membership.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1908. 777

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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for

PRIVATE RESIDENTS and the OUTPOSTS.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,

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THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,

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Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

TO LET

TO LET.

12, ARBUTHNOT ROAD—4 Rooms.
20, WYNDHAM STREET—4 Rooms.
Apply to, E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1908. 782

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
GODOWN at Davies Street, Kennedy Town, lately occupied by the STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Apply—**CHATER & MODY.**

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908. 602

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point.

Apply to—**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. 93

TO LET.

NO. 27, 31 and 33, BEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—**SAM WANG CO., LTD.,**

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908. 190

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—**SECRETARY,**

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 191

TO LET.

EITHER Side of the DOUGLAS WHARF.

Terms on Application to—**DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.,**

General Managers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. 637

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—**COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,**

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 188

TO LET—KOWLOON.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 5 Rooms, Electric Light, use of Tennis Court. Moderate Rental.

Apply by letter—**"537"**

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. 775

TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—**YEE SANG FAT & CO.**

Same address.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 270

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" Caine Road, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Consisting of 28 Rooms.

No. 4, GARDEN GARDENS, Furnished. For 5 or 6 Months, cheap rental.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor. From 1st July, 1908.

No. 8, BELLILIOS TERRACE, 1st Row Corner House.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell Macgregor).

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central, BELLILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, RENAISSANCE ROAD.

No. 3, DUNDRELL STREET Shop.

No. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS (PARK).

No. 57, PRATA GRANDE, Macao.

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tango Maru* (American I
left Shanghai for this port on the 30th ult.
is expected here to-morrow.
The Danish str. *Indien* left Shimonesek
the 26th ult., and may be expected here
to-morrow.
The N.Y.K. str. *Mourei Maru* (Bombay I

Sun.	3	m	10 23	6 0	m	4 30	1 0
Mon.	4	m	10 27	4 7	m	4 27	3 2
	5	m	10 42	5 8	m	4 15	3 2
Tues.	6	m	1 17	4 2	m	4 57	3 5
	11	m	11 19	6 7	m	7 8	1 4
Wed.	6	m	2 33	4 0	m	5 13	3 7
	11	m	11 50	6 8	m	8 7	1 6
Thurs.	7	m	4 23	3 0	m	5 29	4 0
	10	m	10 27	4 2	m	9 11	1 8

Mr. Edmund Hagen
Mr. A. I. A. Hissink
Mr. E. A. Irving

Mr. E. A. M. William
Mr. R. B. Williams

**HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.**

Barry, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. David Lyons
Cavite
Callao, gunboat, 243 tons, Lt. Guy Whitlock

Mari, Slavonia.

GUN WITH 300 MILES RANGE.

TERRIBLE INVENTION TO BE TESTED BY EXPERTS.

The Daily Chronicle gives an account of Mr. W. S. Simpson's new and terrible electric "gun" (or, at all events, weapon) and projectile. Mr. Simpson believes that the deadly weapon of his invention will make for peaceful international relations no less firmly than the Council of the League of Nations. He claims that his method will secure the same desirable result.

The account of Mr. Simpson's invention has excited interest in military and naval circles, as well as amongst men of science and politicians, and the general public. An opportunity will shortly be given of putting the capabilities of the weapon to a practical test. A body of well-known men, experts in some branch of scientific warfare, have taken the matter up and a trial of the actual weapon will be made when a suitable range has been selected.

It should not be necessary to explain that a full test of the powers of Mr. Simpson's engine of destruction is not in contemplation. All that is required is to ascertain the range and velocity of the weapon, and if the 30,000 ft. per second, which Mr. Simpson and Colonel Maude claim for it, is attained, the distance of its range is a matter of calculation.

One of Mr. Simpson's stoutest oracles is Mr. W. T. Stead, who, in an interview raised some interesting points. One was as to whether a shot had ever been actually propelled from the new weapon. That, of course, will be done at the trial for which arrangements are being made.

Speaking generally on the assumption that Mr. Simpson's invention is all that is claimed for it, Mr. Stead said: "I regard him as a most efficient co-worker in the cause of peace." In the course of the conversation, Mr. Stead referred to Lord Lytton's strange story, "The Coming Race." In that book the author attributed the final disappearance of war from the planet to the discovery of a power he called "Vril," a destructive force so deadly that an army could be annihilated by the touch of a button by the finger of a child.

"What Lord Lytton wrote," said Mr. Stead, "was, I believe, quite true, in a sense. I once had a long talk with Mme. Blavatsky—many people did not believe in her, but that is another matter—and she asserted that the 'Vril' of Lytton was absolutely true. It was simply, she maintained, a disintegrated atom, which, being disintegrated, sufficient force was liberated to destroy anything."

Turning from this fascinating speculation, Mr. Stead said that if Mr. Simpson could establish his claim no one would be more delighted than himself. But it must be proved beyond the possibility of doubt that his weapon, or the projectiles from his weapon, would go through the strongest armour ever put on a ship.

At the same time, Mr. Stead insisted that the staggering fact was the assertion that the new weapon could shell Paris from London, or vice versa. "We ought to be told plainly," he said, "whether this is purely a matter of laboratory experiment or mathematical calculation as to what ought to happen. If it were not that Colonel Maude had acted as sponsor for this weapon, the general attitude of the public would, I think, be one of scepticism."

Mr. Stead raised other interesting questions. "If," he said, "the idea of bombarding places so far apart as London and Paris becomes practicable then the whole of our Dreadnoughts and great ironclads—become scrap-iron as once—a consummation devoutly to be wished in many respects—indeed, I only wish that Mr. Simpson would hurry up with that gun."

One other point Mr. Stead made. "If," he said, "Mr. Simpson has got this enormous power, would it not be capable of use for something else besides throwing projectiles into an enemy's city at a distance of 300 miles? Could it not, for instance, be used for working a turbine engine?"

RECORD LAW SUIT.

29 DAYS HEARING • COST £53,540.

When the nineteenth day's hearing of the action, "Wyler and others v. Lewis and others," was begun before Mr. Justice Phillimore, and a special jury a very curious incident occurred. "I want to leave the country on that day," he explained, said laughter.

"Oh!" the judge replied, "we hope to get the case done by Easter."

Many persons interested believe the judge's forecast to be an over- sanguine one; but, even if it is fulfilled, the case will have easily surpassed almost all legal records.

It is brought by Mr. Isidore Wyler and the Ibo and Nyasa Corporation, Limited, against Messrs. Lewis and Marks, financiers. Sir T. Eggar, Mr. John Seear, Mr. C. F. Rowell, Mr. C. H. Rowell, and Mr. C. H. Weatherley to recover damages for an alleged conspiracy in connection with the Nyasa Company. The sum which Mr. Wyler asserts that he lost is between £30,000 and £40,000.

A host of prominent counsels were engaged. They are:

for plaintiffs, Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C. (other than Mr. Weatherley), Mr. G. F. Hohlner, K.C. Sir E. Carson, K.C. Mr. J. G. Joseph. Sir E. Carson, K.C. Mr. Montagu Lush, K.C. Mr. G. Wallace. Mr. J. W. Holmes.

For Mr. Weatherley, Mr. J. Eldon Bankes, K.C. Mr. B. A. Cohen.

No less than £30,000 is stated to have been spent in the preparation of the case. Counsel's "retainers" reached £5,500, while their "fees" may be reckoned at £250 for each day of the hearing.

Should the hearing occupy twenty-nine days, as predicted by Mr. Justice Phillimore, the chief items in the bill of costs will be, roughly, as follows:

Spent in preparation ... £30,000
Counsel's "retainers" ... 5,500
Counsel's "fees" ... 12,500
Reporting ... 1,450
Jury's fees ... 350

Total ... £53,540

In addition to these expenses interpreters will have to be paid for some of the witnesses are Portuguese, and there will be other minor items, bringing the total up to the enormous sum of £54,000.

The magnitude of these figures is seen when they are compared with the costs of the following celebrated cases:—
Parnell Commission ... £40,000
Belt v. Lawes (libel) ... 18,000
James v. Watson ... 14,000
Dr. James's trial ... 14,000
Hartog (divorce) ... 10,000
But it is not only as regards cost that the suit will throw all others into the shade.

Concessions in Africa are concerned, and the legal difficulties which have been raised have attracted even experts. A very brief outline of the case took three whole days to relate, while four days were occupied solely in reading documents.

These are so voluminous that there is no room for them in court. A special room has accordingly been set apart as a library, and a clerk is kept busy adding, sorting and arranging them. There are twenty witnesses in all, and they are answering questions put by counsel at the rate of 1,000 a day.

Although few cases have lasted so long, the suit will not establish a record for length of time, the Belt v. Lawes case, in 1932, having occupied forty-three days.

Sir Edward Carson is at present engaged in opening the case for the defence.

JAPAN AND INDIAN TRADE.

(By S. M. MITRA in Pall Mall Gazette.)

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been so long belated that no one is likely to forget it; there is much more fear of Japan's ambitions in other directions than those which have led to her military and naval successes occupying notice being overlooked. Peace hath her victories as well as war. Japan is England's ally in arms, but she is destined to be her rival in trade in the near future; she is likely to be her most formidable competitor in the British-Indian trade; her geographical position is all in her favour; she is nearer India than England is, and she has the advantage of the affinity of colour with the Indians which all Oriental peoples possess.

The Indian merchant-consumer may not go out of his way to encourage German competition in India, but he will do all in his power to benefit the Japanese trader, being actuated thereto by Asiatic affinity. The little Japanese is young yet, as nations reckon in Asia, but he is adored throughout the length and breadth of that Continent, and every Asiatic feels that he would gladly stretch a point, commercial or political, in favour of the newcomer. Nothing succeeds like success; and no nation on the world's surface has risen more rapidly or to a greater height than Japan in the last half-century. Her methods stand confessed. She has applied her national brain-power to the education of the nation in all the developments of modern civilisation; her emigrants have been all over the world and have learned their lessons by selecting the best schools of each country for their studies. So quick-witted a nation was not likely to overlook the importance of a great external trade and the best means of pursuing it. She finds India comparatively close at hand, with the door as open to her as to anybody, and with the advantages of sympathy for her colour, her successes, and her brains already standing to her credit. It is also natural to her to seek a closer connection with India, the Holy Land of her national religion, Buddhism. A commercial intercourse with India being thus open and comparatively easy, Japan is not going to leave her economic future to chance, and allow England to maintain her commercial pre-eminence unchallenged even in the latter days of her dependency. She believes—as it would seem that England does not—in sound commercial knowledge, and for this purpose she employs Indians in Japan to advise Japanese commercial chambers and merchants of the minute details of Indian trade. How many Indian gentlemen are there in Great Britain and Ireland, engaged by the Government or chambers of commerce, to advise on Indian trade? If the India Office supposed that the two worthy gentlemen lately and very properly appointed to the Secretary of State's Council have an opinion of any value to offer on Indian trade, it will find itself grievously mistaken. The Japanese go straight to the point. They want trustworthy commercial information, so they select suitable Indians to reside in Japan and give it to their merchants. Surely this is more efficient than the English system of leaving everything to the fetish of "private enterprise," which so often results in mistakes and failure. But it may be said the Dutch and French East India Companies failed in time past, though they were State concerns, whereas the English East India Company prospered, because it was left to private enterprise. Those statements may be perfectly true so far as they go, but they do not contain the whole story. Differences of national characters had much to say to the results; moreover, the English company at time received considerable State aid, and at important junctures the foreign companies were not supported from home. The sea power of England was the main source of her success in India, both in politics and in commerce. But the question is not what happened years and years ago, but what is to be done now to maintain the supremacy so long enjoyed by England in the Indian trade. Other nations are acting, while England does little. It is something that in India another Member of Council has been appointed, to have charge of a commercial department; but that is a very different thing from providing in the United Kingdom some trustworthy source of information for English merchants engaged in the Indian trade.

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PORT OF LONDON.

GOVERNMENT BILL.

Mr. Lloyd-George's bill for the reform of the Port of London was read a first time under favourable auspices. The President of the Board of Trade was able to announce that the Survey Commercial Dock Company has agreed to terms of purchase, so that the directors of all three dock companies have now assented to the acquisition of their estates by the future Port Authority, and have undertaken to receive payment in Port stock. The arrangement has, of course, to be confirmed by their respective shareholders. The capital and water area of the companies is as follows:

Company.	Capital.	Water Area.
London and India	19,339,975	443
Survey Commercial	2,635,104	165
Millwall	2,094,157	96
	£24,069,236	844

The revenue transferred is, roughly, £800,000 a year. This, it is held, will be sufficient to meet the obligations transferred. It should really do more than that, if the administration of the docks by a single authority leads, as may reasonably be expected, to considerable economies.

The new Port Authority, which it is hoped will come into being on Jan. 1 next, is to supersede:

1. The Dock companies.
2. The Thames Conservancy.
3. The Watermen's Company.

The powers of the Thames Conservancy will in future be restricted to that part of the river which lies above Teddington. The Watermen's Company will be kept alive, but its principal duties are transferred to the Port Authority, as has been anticipated, is based on the Liverpool model, with adaptations suited to London's needs. The Royal Commission recommended a body composed of forty members. The bill of the late Government favoured a similar number. Mr. Lloyd-George proposes a working authority of twenty-five, composed as follows:

By traders and shipowners	14
Appointed.	
By Admiralty	1
By Board of Trade	2
By London County Council (members)	3
By London County Council (non-members)	2
By City Corporation	1
By Trinity House	1
	24

Mr. Lloyd-George's memorandum states the figure as twenty-five, unless the chairman and vice-chairman are, as the bill allows, elected from outside. But the details given in the memorandum account for twenty-four only. The proposed authority, by the way, has twenty-eight members, of whom twenty-four are elected and four nominated. The municipal element on the new London authority will be very small, compared with the proposals of previous bills, and for the sufficient reason that no guarantee of the Port stock is given either by the London County Council or the City Corporation.

The fourteen elected members, who will constitute the majority of the Port authority, will be chosen by:

1. Payers of dues.
2. Owners of river-craft.
3. Wharfingers.

A common franchise being impossible, a special qualification is to be given to owners of river craft and wharfingers. The representation will not be sectional, the hope being that those elected will be chosen to represent the trade and shipping of the port as a whole. As no register can be prepared for the first election, the Board of Trade will appoint the first fourteen, and take power to nominate the first chairman. The chairman, vice-chairman, and chairman of committees may be salaried.

The income of the new authority will be derived not only from the present dock dues and from the receipts now falling to the Thames Conservancy (whose Debenture-holders will receive port stock), but from the following new sources:

- 1.—Levy of port dues on goods.
- 2.—Uniform maximum tonnage dues of 1s 6d per ton.
- 3.—Registration fees on barges.
- 4.—Finance of increased Conservancy dues for river improvement, which would terminate this year.

A tax on goods coming into or going out of the port will represent a new impost, whose maximum is to be carefully regulated. In this connection it may be assumed that an additional £100,000 a year could be obtained by a levy of about four-fifths of a penny per ton on all goods. The Board of Trade can compel the levy of additional taxation if a deficiency in the port fund is probable.

The duties and powers of the new authority include the following:

1. To consider the needs of the port.
2. To construct new docks.
3. To purchase land compulsorily, east of Banking Creek.
4. To co-operate with others in providing additional port facilities.

It will also be incumbent on the Port Authority to endeavour to diminish casual labour in the docks. There has recently been a great improvement in this respect, but it is possible that, with the co-operation of wharfingers, more can be done. When all the docks are under one management it should obviously be more easy to distribute the available casual labour, and, possibly, still further to increase the number of permanent hands.

Another important point is that the many miles of railways in the docks are no longer to be treated as sidings. The new Port Authority will be a railway company, and will be able to demand through rates. This should be a great advantage to consignees. The existing collection and delivery charges are understood to have operated seriously against the trade of the port of London with the Midlands.

LEGAL "BULL."

Entirely worthy of the son of Ireland who perpetrated it was a "bull" which was heard in a Chancery case, last month during an adjourned summons.

A point had just been decided against a "junior," the son of a well-known Irish King's counsel. Proceeding, he addressed the judge in this wise: "And the other point I have to argue is equally as clear in my favour as the one that has just gone against me."

This was received with loud laughter, whereat counsel sat down rather hurriedly.

The opposing counsel was prompt to seize his opportunity. "Then it is only a question of costs, my lord," he said, and once more the Court laughed.

THE BRAIN CITY AT WORK.

A City telephone company connects over 200,000 telephones with its central switchboard. "There is an average of thirteen square feet of skin covering the human body, with an average of over 10,000 little nerve telephones in each foot square, or over 180,000 in all."

This is one of the striking comparisons which Professor Edward A. Ayers, an American scientist, draws between the human body and the up-to-date city in an article entitled, "How the Brain Works," in "Harper's Magazine."

Professor Ayers describes the brain as the most marvellous machine in the world. "It occupies less space in proportion to its capabilities," he says, "than any machine it ever invented."

He shows how the human telephone answers every call. "The integument is divided into sub-station areas as is the telephone system, and when a 'tactile corpuscle'—a skin telephone—rings up central it is answered by a sub-station agent—a little brain called a ganglion."

This clerk attends to an ordinary call; but if one foot happens to step on an orange peel, or one side on a misplaced rack, the commotion is so great that the bells of the main office ring out.

Through the human arteries runs a scarlet stream of some twelve pounds of blood through a system of pipes, like a city's waterwork with its central pump and its thousands of pipes—only the water-pipes are of iron and the vascular pipes are the pure rubber hose, contracting here expanding there, to throw a smaller stream to a quiet district and a larger to one in action.

By means of the telescope a man's features can be etched in London and reproduced within ten minutes in New York. The human eye can by a similar use of interrupted and distributed vibrations send a very perfect drawing of a man's features to the brain—and send it in colour. This is a compound telescope.

IN LYNCHING LAND.

LADY'S NARROW ESCAPE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A mob at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, bent on lynching a negro murderer, narrowly missed having a woman in mistake, says the New York correspondent of the "Express."

The woman is Miss Catherine Brooks, aged twenty-three, of Pittsburg. She strongly desired to visit her invalid brother at Chicago, but not having the money for the long journey she disguised herself as a man and hid away on a freight train.

The train arrived at Newcastle Junction at night, and was standing in a siding when the mob who were searching for the negro murderer came rushing up. The sight of the crowd frightened the young woman, and, jumping out of the freight car, she began to run away.

The sight of her face, blackened with coal dust, made the crowd believe this was the man they wanted, and after a short pursuit she was captured.

A rope was noosed round her neck, and she was dragged to the nearest tree, and told to say her prayers. She was too frightened to speak; but when the rope began to lift her from the ground she screamed in unmistakable feminine tones.

The stupid lynchers hastily lowered the rope, and as they did so the woman's cap fell off, loosening her hair.

The mob then fully recognised their error, and promptly took the rope from off her neck. A collection was made, and enough money contributed to enable her to continue her journey in comfort.

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Russell & Co.

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2 Pairs Exquisite Drawingroom Curtains, 4 yds. long, 2 yds. wide.
2 Pairs Choice Bedroom, 3 yds. long, 48 ins. wide.
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NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

POPE CHESTER, N.Y.
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"A friend of mine induced me to try a bottle of Newbro's Herpicide, which I did, and it did me so much good that I have used it ever since. I can gladly say it has made my hair grow very thick and stopped it from falling out." It certainly has no equal and I gladly recommend it.

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